BY THO. T. BRADFORD. TOR DANL. BRADFORD.

[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.] WBLISHING OFFICE, MAIN ST. A FEW DOORS BE

LOW BRENNAN'S INN. Printing Office at the old stand. Mill street. TERMS OF THIS PAPER:
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A NVERTISING. I square, orless, 3 times weekly, \$1,50; three months \$1; six months \$7,50, twelve months \$15. Longerouss in proporton.

A CARD.

having permanently Settled in Lexington, respectfully offers his services to the public, in the various branches of his profession. OF-FICE ON SHORT STREET, (Immediately in the rear of the Court-house,) Where he may always be found, except when absent on professional business. Lexington, May 18, 1837—20-14t.

A. M'COY.

Is now receiving and well keep on hand, at his stard on Main street, a few doors below L. Taylor's Confectionary, a choice stock of GROCERIES,

Which he offers for sale, wholesale or retail, nt moderate prices and on reasonable terms the respectfully invites merchants from the adjacent towns, who make parchases in Lexing-ton, and others who wish good bargains, to give

Constantly on hand McCOYS RIFLE and BLASTING POWDER, by the keg or quantity, and a large stock of LEAD and SHOT. Lexiogton, May 16, 1837--21-3t

SPUN COTTON.

A LARGE LOT of R. S. HAVILAND and Cols. SPUN COTTON for sale, warranted good, and sold as low as it can be bought in the city.

may 3, 1837—18-tf.

New Wholesale and Retail Grocery Store

FRANCIS McLEAR

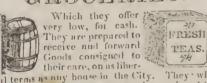
PHILIP O'CONNELL

AVE entered into Partnership in the WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERY BUSINESS,

UNDER THE NAME MLEAR & O'CONNELL.

At the North West Corner of Main and MainCross Streets, a little below Keiser's Tavern,
and opposite Mr. Logad's Currying Shop, Where they are now receiving a large & well

GROCERIES.



all terms as any house in the City. They will make iberal advances on goods consigned to them. They have a House on Water Street, close to where the Steam Cars stop, which will

They have now on Faul, and will continue to keep, a regular supply of SUPERFINE FLOUR, manufactured by Mr. G. Shrover, the owner of Dupuy's celebrated Mills.

They have also made arrangements with a celebrated manufacturer of STONE-WARE nt Maysville, to sell his Stone-Ware on commission. They have now on hand several war on loads, well assorted which they offer on

They respectfully solicit their friends and the public to call and examine their stock. Cents from a distance will find it to their interest to give them a call. Lexington, may 6, 1837-19-tf.

Great Rargains!

TO BE HAD AT THE MARBLE FRONT STORE No. 52, Main St.

As for style and quality, they cannot be beat in the West or any where else: ONE HUNDEED PIECES SUPERFINE

OLOTES!

With a large and splendid lot of CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS It the figures satins; silk challes; ditto plain silks, satios and challes of every enlor; pland and striped muslins; jackonets, pawns and puinted muslins; plain straw bonnets; sopen work bounets; kel, noctoeco and leather

shoes, with a thousand other articles impossible shoes, with a so think of at present.

J. T. FRAZER N. B. A handsome assortment of Carpeting

Ruggs and Druggits, just received. Lexington, May 30, 1837-22-tf. HOUSE AND LOT

WISH to sell the HDUSE in which I Inow live, on Maio Street, adjoining Sant. Repp. The Itonse is large, contains 9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—9 rooms, and in a pleasant part of the City.—We may safely attribute this to the major influence of the Richmond Enquirer, and the officious medling of the "odorife-trops denocrate."

call and see this. JACOB UTTINGER. Lexington, June 1, 1837. -22-2m.

For the Kentucky Gazette

May 18th., 1837.

A large and respectable assembly of the citizens of Margan county, having net at the court house, in Westhberty on the 18th inst, for the purpose of expressing their respect and high esteem, or the moral character, learning and of the Monigomery Judicial district; and Chair, and appointed Daniel P. Moseley secretary, and the following Gentlemen, to wit, Wm. Couner Esq. of Greenup | cular. county a practiceing attorney in said district. Dan. P. Moseley, John L. Elliott, S. M. Farish, James G. Hazelrigg, Jacob Morton, A. Reed, Col. W. Henry and Eli Likins, a committee to draft suitable resolutions for the occasion, who, after retiring for a short time, returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted.

Your committee do not wish to be considered, as making a parade on the present occasion for its own sake, but suppose that an unostintatious expression of ublick scutiment, in respect to an indiridual holding a highly responsable and important office, more especially when that individual, who we consider to be public property, has been assailed and his character and qualifications for the office he holds, impugned, through the medium of the public papers; probably to gratily the disappointed feelings, of aspirants and scetarian oppositionists, is not only necessary, but, netually called for in the case of the individual who is e subject of this inceting.

Public men belong to the public, and to be daly appreeinted should be Generally known. To diffuse knowledge is the business of the informed; we, therefore, think that an expression of public sentiment at this time and place, by this people, relative to the individual who has been the occasion of this meeting, is the most suitable means by which to disabuse the public mind, relative to his moral worth and qualifycations for office. Not that we suppose we are lietter acquainted with Judge Kencs Farrow on those points than any other people, but as he has been a constant practitioner of law in our judicial district, for at least twenty years, and in our circuit for ten or twelve at enst, and many of us have been nequainted with him both in his private and of-ficial character, for, and during the lirst named term, we reasonably suppose that, so far as such a knowledge extends that such expression of sentiment, will be taken for what it is worth, & have its due weight and influence in placing his true character before the public.

Your committee think, for Judge Farrow to be highly valued and esteemed, is

only to be well known, Resalved therefore, in order to contrib ite our share towards rendering to Judge Farrow what is really due; that, having witnessed the able, orderly and prompt manner in which he has discharged the duties of his office, at the May term of this circuit court, which has this day terminated, and so far as we are informed relative to the performance of those dulies at the other courts, in this judicial districand from our knowledge of the moral character, learning and talents of the Judge, whilst he was at the bar, we believe that he will fully answer the most flattering anticipations of his friends and fellow citizens, and in the end, convince the public generally, that he is worthy of their highest esteem.

Resolved that we duly appreciate the act of the executive, in placing so able and faithfully an individual upon the bench of this district in place of Judge Silas W. Robbins resigned.

These being read were with the foregoing preambles unanimously adopted; by a large numbers of citizens of this

EDWARD WELLS, President. DAN. P. Mosely Sec'y.

A draft for \$22 94, by the Post Office Department, upon the Western Bank of this city, was presented a day or two since, and payment refused; yet this bank has in its vaults nearly \$30,000 of the

post office money at this time. A draft of \$500, drawn by the Post Master General on the Post Master of this city, was on sounday presented, and paid in specie .-- Pennsylvanian.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

Is not the subjoined a fair specimen of whig reasoning? We apprehend that our whig friends have argued not less wildly or foolishly, than the subjoined examples exhibit.

There have been several breaches recently in the Erie Canal. All in conse-

act of Governor Dickinson?

The shad fishery on the Potomoc, has not been successful this year. When will the people shake off the despotism which

There was a mob in Cincinnati a few talents of the Hon. Kenes Farcow, Judge was supposed to be abducted by forcible the vasty deer, but will they come?-N. can republic as formidable to all the nameans, but it was afterwards ascertainhaving called Ew'd Wills Esq. to the cd that she was confined by means of her own choice. Here is another example of the effects of the precious specie cir-

> A poor widow was turned out of house and home, a few days ago by a griping landlord. And yet Mr. Van Buren receives and pockets his salary.

> There is a poor prospect for crnps in several parts of the country. And yet the stone hearled government refuses to charter a national bank.

> A states prison bird was recently caught in an act of petty larcency. He was caught in the act, but obstinately refused to confess. What a commentary this on General Jackson's favorite sentiment, "that the blessings of government, like the dews of heaven, shall be disposed alike on the rich and the poor." The Bank of the United States has

uspended specie payments. Does not this prove beyond the possibility of a doubt, the necessity for a national bank? Two men were severely injured by alling from one of the delapidated walls of Joseph's Banking House. Comment is unnecessary. An indignant people will put down a corrupt administration that has thus dared to trample on the constitution and laws .- N. Y. Times .

We have had no failure here cxept the PAILURE of the Town clock. It s owing, we suppose to the specie circular, and failure of the United States Bank to get a recharter! This is the tashion now-a-days, to attribute all mischief to the administration .- Gloucester Democrat.

HURRA FOR LITTLE GRANVILLE!-This little Bank, like a brave little hero, as she is, held our specie payment longer than Nick Biddle! Here is bravery for yon, worth recording.

P. S .- We are just informed too, that the little Granville intenda to stick to it -obtain the deposites and regulate the currency-as Biddle cant do it any longer. - Western Hemisphere.

The President's reply to the Committee of Tobacco Planters, of Prince George's county, Md. The committee make the following report of the President's reply

to their communication :- Pennsylvanian "After perusing these attentively the President remarked, that immediately tion on the subject, it had engaged as il but they were to have no power of rejec most valuable character) the serious conhe had caused already many steps to be taken to promote its prosperity and sueeess. In particular, that our Ministers in England and France had been furnished with the necessary instructions on the subject; that instructions were also in a course of preparation for our Minister in Prussia, and that Mr. Joshua Dodge, a gentleman of great practical information in this business, and who had been ap pointed as a special agent to assist and co-operate with Mr. Wheaton, the Minister, in relation to it, would sail with the iastructions without delay. He also stated that no Minister to Austria had been appointed as yet, and that for special reasons he did not desire to make the appointment earlier than the next meet- and : secondly, legislative. The first ing of Congress, but that no injury would probably result to the Tobacco trade from this delay, as he intended in the interim. to send an agent to that country whose duty it should be to collect all the material facts and information which he could in respect to it. The effect of which would be to render more easy and certain of success the efforts which our Minister would be instructed to make when sent."

From the New York Conrier & Enquirer. alt affords us pleasure to say that the rumor of Gen. Jackson's having a draft protested in this city, or of his losing a large sum of money by the failure of Yeatman, Wood & Co., of Nashville, or in any other way is utterly without foundation. We have seen a letter from the old General in which he says, that for twenty years lie has not drawn a draft ipon any person whatever; that he is in no way responsible to the amount of a dollar, for any person or persons, except for the purchase of two or three slaves by his adopted son; and that all the rumors in relation to his drufts, his endorsements, and his losses are entirely false and without the shadow of foundation in truth."

The Deposite Banks.—We have reason to know that a circular has been prepared in the Treasury Department, for pared in the Treasury Department, for least the large of the large. If any circumstances and the Treasury Least the large of the Royal College of Sargeons in London.

April 19, 1837 – 16-17 The peach blossoms in New Jersey pared in the Treasury Department, for would at large. If any circumstances

have severely suffered. Is not this the all the Deposite Banks. It requires should lead the English colonies of Amerthus interferes with their dearest inter- more deposites, and they are called upment, all the deposites they now hold. an event should happen, a very few years days ago, about a young woman, who The Government may call spirits from would be required to make this Ameri-Y. Courier.

> ENGLAND AND HER CANADI-AN COLONIES.

House of Commons, Friday, April 14. CANADA .- The house went into coinmittee on the resolutions relating to Canada. On the fifth resolution being

Mr. Rocbuck rose and strongly op nosed it. He was convinced, that if the house agreed to the resolution, it would be impossible ever to expect a reconciliation of the people of Canada. It would have the effect of separating that colony from the mother country. He said, he had to propose a plan for the pacification of the Canadas, and he trusted the house would give him its attention while he stated what the plan was. What he had was to propose, if possible, a plan which should adjust the dispute arising between the mother country and the colonies in which there existed peculiar differences. (Hear.) His plan referred to the following particulars, first, the legislative council; secondly, to the executive council, and thirdly, to what had already been limted at in the resolutions of his Majesty's ministers, namely, a goneral assembly.

So far the alterations which were proposed affected the constitution not merev of Lower Canada. but of Upper Canaa, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward's Island. He should also include in his plan the finances of Lower Canada, the Land Tenure Act, the land company, and that which was also hinted at in the resolutions of his Majesy's ministers, an alteration in the bounlaries of Lower Canada, He wished to make the legislative council responsible to themselves. He first proposed to abolish that council. Every person who had

spoken of that council had condemned it. In the year 1828 a committee of that house had condemned it. The resolu-tion passed by that house the other high had condemned it, and the commissioners appointed by his Majesty's government had condemned it. What he proposed was to creale an executive council to be called the governor in council, and to be composed of an attorney and solicitor general and ten conneillors, to be chosen by the governor. They should have the power, when a bill was passed by the House of assembly, to revise that measafter the attention of Congress had been ure and suggest amendments, and thea alled to the Tobacco trade, and their ac- send it back to the House of Assembly, well merited (being an interest of the tion. The bill was to be afterwards sent to the govenor himself, who might either sideration of the Executive. And that give or withhold his assent. According to his plan, the council would be direct ly responsible to the governor and direct. ly to the House of Assembly. He did not want to have a council like the present one, which was responsible to no one. He proposed therefore, the abolition of the legislative council, and that the governor or council should perform their functions His great object was to have a general assembly over ail the Canadas. What he therefore proposed was, that the house of Assembly of each province should each choose five delegates, and that they should constitute a general asssembly Then came the question what their functions were to be. He proposed that the first should be two fold, first, judicial, would give them the power of impeaching the judges. He should propose also that this body should choose one judge, who should sit as a court of appeal; performing the functions which were at present performed by the privy council of England. Proceeding one step further, he camo to the next difficulty, and that related to the finances. He proposed to have a permanent civil list, and he said the people of Canada would accede to that. He would include in the civil list the governor, the judges and ten of the GATEWOOD'S. executive council; but in return he domanded a complete giving up of the whole revenue of Lower Canada. On the subject of the boundaries of Lower Canada, I would entreat the government to do nothing. They have enough in their hands already in the shape of dispute-let them not add another difficulty 10 a subject already complicated. Such was his plan for the pacification of Canada, sufficiently extensive in its reforms tn satisfy the just demands of the people of Canada, and containing nothing which ought to alarm or affront the pride of this country. The lime must come when the whole of our American possessions shall become independent states; and there are peculiar combinations that occu when this happiness; one fraught with

them to state the causes of their suspen- ica to join themselves with the United sion of specie payments, and at what States, and thus confer upon that already time they are likely to resume them powerful people an unbroken line of ast Until they do, they are to receive no from the Gulf of Mexico to the North Pole, and also a territory stretching from on to render up forthwith to the Govern- the Pacific to the Atlantic ocean-if such correspond with the banks. tions of the earth as was ancient Rome in her days of greatness. But if we could form a nothern federal republic out of our colonies to check and control tais mighty power, we should act wisely and with forethought. Let us, then, not so anger and thwart these our colonies while under our dominion, as to make them turn to the United States for sympathy and support; but let us teach them to act together, to look also to us for kindness and assistance, so that, when the act of soparation does occur, we shall still be close friends, aiding each other, and proteeting and reciprocally forwarding the interests of both nations. The scheme he had proposed has this end in view. It remains to be seen whether that end meets with the approbation of this house, and whether the means suggested are in their opinion adequate to the purpose intanded.

Sir R. Peei and Lord Stanley express ed an intention to vote for the resolutions. though they both thought that more resolute and permanent measures ought to bo adopted.

Lord J. Russell declared that he must posseve e in the resoluti ne; that he could not lorego the principle on which they were founded.

The following Parndy is from n friend in Charleston, S. C., and presents a good pieture of the times. Copied from the Win-yaw Intelligencer, of June 30, 1819.

What's this dull town to me? No cash is here, Things that we used to see,
Naw doo't nppear. Where's all the paper bills, Silver dallars, cents, and mills,

Oh! we toust cleek our wills-No cash is here. What made the city? What makes the lads regime?
No cash is here. Money was here.

What makes the planters sad, Factors crazy, merchants mad? Oh! times are very had-No cash is here. No cash is there. Hard times the men do cry,

Ruin and Misers —

No cash is here.

ROBERT.

The above words may be sung to the time

NOTICE.

Captains Atchison and Castleman, are requested to need at the Republican Meeting P. M., for the purpose of forming a Volunteer Uniform Company, out of said Militia Companies. All those friendly to such a company being formed, are earnestly requested to attend. jane 6th, 1837.—23-td.

Caution.

MIIIS is to forward all persons from shooting tishing, hunting or trespassing in any man ner, on my plantation, as I am determined to put the law in force against such.
WALTER CARR, Sea.

Veterinary Surgery.

Fayetic Co., June 1, 1837 .- 22-4t.

ItE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Lexington, and the country at large, that he intends remaining for some length of time in Lexing-Lexington, large, that he intends remained for some length of time in Lexington, at Mr Sanuer Peer's Tavern ton, at Mr Sanuer Peer's Tavern beintends to commence he intends to commence the same being t Water-street, where he intends to commence his practice of CURING HORSES of various diseases—such as the Spavin, Riugbone, Pol-evil, Fistula, Sore Eyes, and vorious other dis-eases that horses are subject to. Persons haveases that horses are subject to. Fersons having horses afflicted with any of the above diseases, by bringing him the horse or horses, or sending for him in time, he will guarantee to effect a cure.

JOHN. HUBLEY. Lex April 15, 1837-16-3m

A CARD.

DR. S. PILKINGTON. ESPECTFULLY tenders his services to the citizens of Lexington and the public Office on Main-Street, next door to Mrs

Lexington, may 3, 1837-18tf.

For the benefit of the city Of Lexington. REB BUCK.

THIS well bred BULL is kept on my premises, adjoining the residence of James G. McKinney, Esq., and will commodate such Cows as may be sent him, One Dollar and Fifty Cents each, which may be discharged by One Dollar sent with the cow.
RED BUCK was got by Don's full bred Durliam Bull, out of a fine blooded Cow.
PRESLEY ATHEY.

Lexington, may 31, 1837-22-tf. ARMSTRONG'S PRACTICE, UST received and for sale at Skillman's, Main-street, Lecures on the Practice of

From the Pennsylvanian ADJOURNED TOWN MEETING. Assembled this morning, 22d inst. at 10 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee of Seven who were appointed to The meeting was one of the largest ever assembled in Old Independence Square, and the utrzost harmony and good feeling pervaded the vast multitude. All scemed anxious to preserve the public order, and retired at the acjournment in peace and quietness.

The report of the Committee appointed to correspond with the Banks, was presented and read in a clear and distinct voice by Win. Thompson. The resolutions were afterwards read, in a masterty manner, by Col. Rob't M. Lec. who prefaced them with a few eloquent remarks

The resolutions were seconded by E. A. Penniman, of Spring Garden, in a forcible and eloquent manner, exposing the weakness and sophistry of the Bank documents, and placing the authors in no very enviable light before the public. He spoke about half an hour with energy, argument and clearness, and his remarks were received with great applause. The documents and resolutions were then unanimonsly adopted. John Ferral then introduced a series of resolutions, which he sustained by a pertinent and eloquent speech. The meeting was subsequently addressed by John Crossin, Eli Dillin, and Rob't M. Lee, when the meeting adjourned.

The following is the report of the Com-

FELLOW CITIZENS:

Your Committee, who were appointed to correspond with the Banks, respectfully reporti

That they immediately organized, and proceeded to the subject matter of their appointment, by addressing the following circular to the various Banks:

To the Presidents and Directors of the Banks.

GENTLEMEN . -- You are no doubt as

ware that on the afternoon of the 15th nst., a meeting of the eitizens of the city and county of Philadelphia was held in Independence Square. Its object was to take such measures as are required by the present extraordinary state of after lairs—that of the refusal of the banks to redeem their notes in gold or silver. The meeting was unprecedented in size, and composed principally of those who most directly and materially suffer in their business and labor by this unexpeeted proceeding. Thoso assembled were actuated by no motive or desire, but to sustain, to the extent of their abilty, the existing laws of the commonwealth applicable to this emergency.

Among the resolutions, resulting from Itouse, on Saturday the 17th inst., at 4 o'clock, | deliberations which it is scarcely necessary for us to say were conducted with equal unanimity and temperance, was the following:-

Resolved, That a committee of 7 be appointed, to hold correspondence with the banks of the city and county, with instructions to inquire whether they will agree to pay their ten or five dollar bills, or to what extent they will gn in redeems ing their notes; and that said committee report to an adjourned meeting, to be held at this place, on Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock. The undersigned were designated, by

the meeting to compose that committee. and now address von, in accordance with its instructions. Representing so large a body of your fellow citizens, who hold your promissory notes, as the proceeds of their industry, we cannot doubt the propriety of inquiring the reason of the banks for so suddenly adopting the course to which they have resorted; and of desiring an answer to the inquiries embraced in the resolution. The committee are of opinion that the

payment of all notes of the denomination of \$5, or even \$10, will not be injurious to any solvent bank—and will prevent the incalculable evil which must inevitably result from the indiscriminale issue of small bills. Having mixed much among our fellow

citizens, we do not hesitate to say that they confidently expect a full and candid reply to those inquiries; and as the meeting by which we were appointed. will reassemble on Monday next, the 22d inst. at 10 o'clock A. M. we ask that it

may be made to us before Saturday, 12 F. STOEVER, JOHN WILBANK, THOMAS HOGAN, ROBERT M. LEE, E. A. PENNIMAN, NATHAN HALL.

WM. THOMPSON. Pinlanelpina, May 17th, 1837. At a meeting of delegates from all the

Banks of the city of Philadelphia and adjoining districts, held at the Exchange, the following reply to the communication of the Committee of the public meeting held on the 15th inst. addressed to tho said Banks, was unanimously agreed man and Secretary on behalf of the meet-

John Wilhank, Nathan Hall, Thos. Hogan, Wm. Thompson, Robert 31.

Gentlemen,-Your letter of the 17th Banks of the city and county of Philadelphia, in whose name we are anthorised to answer your inquiries. This we shall proceed to do promptly and elicer-

Between the Banks and the community there ought always to be a clear understanding. The Banks are in fact the representatives of the capital and indus. try of the Community. If the business the banks which supply by credit the you worthily represent on this occawant of gold and silver. They enable sion. men with more industry and talents than money to undertake valuable works, to employ a great number of hands, and give activity to the spirit of enterprize.

The factories, the ship building, the house building, the cont-mines, the car nals, the roads-the whole industry of the country, are in a great degree supported or assisted by credits derived from ble from the industry of the country. If rather than the sense—to the ignorance banks. The banks, then, are inseparathe country prospers, the banks prosper. If the country suffers, the banks suffer; or judgmen. In the present embarrassand the banks can never do any thing ment all classes are affected, none are which injures the country, which does not still more injure themselves.

they have been guided by the same prin- says, "That in consequence of the forciple of common interest, which will eign debt, owing by our country, "creareadily appear by the answer to your two ted" by excess of importations, suspen-

rensons of the adoption of the measure of tained" in the country." And again suspending specie payments.

the banks of Philadelphia, was occasioned by this-that the banks of New York the least inconvenience." Your comstopped paying specie. The bruks of mittee protest against the nation being Philade phia, therefore, thought if others held responsible for the debts of individwould not pay specie to them and to the uals. If merchants embark in wild and citizens of Philadelphia, it would be very ruinous speculations, involving themwrong to pay specie to others-because selves and families, your committee are this would be paying specie at the ex- at a loss to know, why business and pense of the citizens of Philadelphia.

been without employment.

question then was, whether it was bet- works. ter to suspend the factories, suspend all the specie had been drawn from them, ject, the Banking System.

The suspension, then, was for the very trious classes; and we think that so far by the delegates of the banks of the city from being an object of censure, it was and county of Philadalphia, to the comthe indispesable duty of the banks not to mittee appointed to address them on beand worthy citizens.

would be glad to do it, but they are sat- periously demands. isfied that it would be injurious to the laboring classes.

necessiry to protect the industry of the of their present situations, and of thiri mechanic, the working men of our cities. sions of the Banks, as set forth by their City and County—the measure must be ability and intentions to redeem their towns and villages, from one end of this carried out, or it will be of no service. no es in gold and silver, the only legite-For look at the effect of it. Specie is mate currency of the country. That, now at a premium. If five dollar notes from the letter of the delegates of banks, will bring specie, then five dollar notes we, and all the citizens who hold their we are ready and proud to vindicate the are at the same premium as specie. - promisses to pay, are utterly unable to They will then be bought up and brought, know whether they are worth one control to the Banks, the specie drawn for them whether these banks possess the means. and sent away, so that if all the five dol- of redeeming them with specie, and view with the contempt it merits any in tual personifications of wholesale forgery lar notes were paid in specie, there whether have adopted any measures for sinuations that we shall do so except in and swindling; that the advances they would not be a dollar of it in circulation. the resumption of specie payments. It, when it was paid out, you could keep Resolved, That in the reasons given to fives, and then he draws the whole banks of this city and county have now will adopt that straight forward course sisted by the "credits" derived from the body can be paid alike?

the U. States; as far as we have heard specie payments, and all having avoid- munity.

to, and ordered to be signed by the Chair- der the most favorable circumstances, preservation of a lawful circulating meto continue specie payments, af er the dium of less than five dollars; that in experiment of a few days, or hours, their refusal to redeem their five dollar authority to call this meenting together, as set forth in this paper, by a committee | Resolved, That the more effectually to To Messes. F. Stocker, E. A. Penniman, found themselves compelled to submit to notes, and their refusal at the same time and report to them, at such time as they of Bank Delegates, are all diverted from uphold the constitutional government of overrating necessity. When all the to issue the smaller denominations of deem it expedient, Banks in the U. States protect their specie currency, we can see nothing but neighbors by keeping their specie, it a determination to deluge this whole would appear to be unsafe for the Phil- neighborhood with spurious and constantinst. was yesterday received and submit- adelphia Banks to expose the merchants, ly depreciating paper tickets, made in ted to n meeting of Delagates from the manufacturers and mechanics of the ci-noturious violation of the law, and liable ty and county to the jojury they must to be easily counterfeited, lost and dessuffer by any premature attempt to pay troyed, specie. In conclusion, it may be proper te add, that it has been suggested that the banks might be induced to part with their present stock of specie. We deem it a duty to apprise you that no such disposition exists, and that the banks and the violation of private industry and looking steadily to a resumption of spe- right, we yet demand that the provisions cie payments, will carefully guard their what could be carried on with gold and present supply, and will not reduce it for in our opinion, quito insufficiently,) to silver, that business would be in the the purpose of gain. We have now givhands of the very few who could com- en candidly the motives of the proceedmand gold and silver, and nine-tenths of lings of the Banks, and shall be gratified all those works which sive employment if they appear reasonable to the respectto industry would cease to exist. It is able body of our fellow citizens whom

Very respectfully yours, (Signed) MANUEL EYRE, JOHN B. TREVOR, Secretary.

While your committee acknowledge full coursesy in their intercourse with the banks, they totally dissent from the doctrines promulgated by their delegates believing it to be addressed to the eye, of the community, and not to its reason exempt from its desolating effects; yet the laboring classes are distinctly ad-Accordingly in the late proceedings dressed. The Bank of Germantown sion of specie payments seems "to be 1st. You express a wish to know the the only means by which it could be re says the President, "I am fully aware The suspension of specie payments by that Congress has it perfectly in its powtrade, road making, ship building, and The specie in the hanks of Philadel. house building, and all the other avenues phia is the fund on which loans and made for the accession of real wealth, should to the merchants, manufacturers and mc- be stopped for their especial benefit? chanics of Philadelphia. When the spe- much less, why the gold and silver of the cie deminishes, the loans are diminished; nation should be exported for the purand if the banks had gone on paying spe- pose of fiquilating their debts? Your cie to the New York banks, they would | committee conceive the Banking system have been obliged to cease lending to the to be a system of fraud and oppressionmerchants, manufacturers and mechan by which the lew control the entire ics, and the consequence would be, that prosperity of the country, depreciate all the laboring classes would soon have and raise all the necessaries of life at their will-and subject the whole people If the banks part with their specie, to their arbitrary decision in obtaining

Your committee indulge the hope that trade, suspend all house building, all call the present state of affairs will not be nal-making, all road-making or to sus without its good, in impressing upon the pend specie payment. If the banks had people the absolute necessity of turning been so thoughtless as to go on till all, their attention to the all important sub-

how could they lend money to pay the For a more full expression of the senwages of the industrious classes, who timents of your committee, your attenwould have been thrown our of employ by tion is respectfully invited to the follow-

ing resolutions: Resolved, That while we regard with purpose of enabling the Banks to lend lindifference and contempt, the purrile to those who pay the wages of the indus- style and tone of the letter addressed part with their specio; that is to say, not half of a large assemblage of citizens, to give up the means of lending to those quite as competent as themselves to unwho could employ so many industrious derstand the ordinary operations of eircumstances, which they have pretended 2d. Your next enquiry is, whether, to explain with such ridiculous minuteduring the general suspension, the banks ness; we do still deeply regret that their monarchies, to preserve this present miget not pay their five or ten dollar communication is wanting in that manly, frank, and explicit declaration of their The banks have considered this mate present situation and tuture intentions, over clamor they may encounter from ter carefully and frequently. They which the existing state of affairs so im- those whose prejudices, principles, pas-

Res lyed. That the citizens of the city and county of Philadelphia, holding farge The reasons are these. If it is right amounts of paper money issued by the the heartfelt support of the unbought year to suspend specie payments at all, if it is banks, have a right to a clear exposition manry of the country, the laborer, the

it in circulation, it would be well, but in this letter for ceasing to pny their event, and also know must be successful that is impossible, while it is bought up notes with specie, to wit: that the Banks sooner or later; that we need no tumulimmediately, and carried off. Besides, of New York refused to pay their own tuous assemblage, as we fear no ridicuto pay five dollar notes, is just as find as notes in specie," we see one of the strong- lons threats, but that we will meet and paying hundred dollar notes, because est reasons ever presented to any com- confer together, with that freedom and ship-building, house-building, co.d-mines, the owner of a hundred dollar note has munity for abolishing or reforming such frankness which are demanded by the only to come first and get it changed in- a vitiated system of currency. Tho hundrel in specie and sends it away. out, suppose, 30 millions of paper money, which the republicans of America have Banks, as is the pretension of the Banks Again, why should you pay a five dollar, which was taken by the people on their note and not a ten, of fifty? Would it pledge that they would pay it on demand, fore be just to pay one man, and not pay all? in gold and silver; they now tell us that Is it not better to keep all the specie they cannot do so, because the banks in hundred be appointed by the officers of safely, until the time comes when every New York will not pay their promise : and, if this reason is good, we suppose the peo-The course of the banks of Philadel- ple of Philadelphia are to keep this paper phia has been justified completely by money just as long as the banks in other the conduct of all the other Banks in places choso to pursue the same system -a system vitally injurious to the honest from them, they all having suspended industry of the largest portion of the com-

Resolved, That while we totally disapprove of the existing system of Banks, THE CONSTITUTION AND THE Corporations, and Monopolics, which has been allowed to grow up in his Common. wealth, to the destruction of honest labor, of the existing laws calculated (though restrain these privileged institution within some bounds, shall be maintained. That these laws do positively require and Silver, or if it cannot do so, that it shall cease to issue any nore of its depreciated paper, and take immediate steps for collecting its property, and paying its no'es. We call upon the banks to do this That these laws do positively forbid any dividends to be made among the Stockholders, till all their notes are redeemed in specie. We call upon the Banks to remember this, and apply all their profits to pay their notes. That those laws do any paper ticket, as circulating medium, under five dollars. We call upon the the specie deposited in their vaults. Banks and all Corporations to remember

Resolved, Thatwe solemnly call on the elegates now assembled in Convention at Harrisburg, to introduce into our new onstitution most positive, & peremptory provisions against the mad spirit of crea ting Banks. Corporations, and Monopolies, which heretofore existed in our State. That the free people of this Commonwoulth will not submit to a system which, under the color of law, is interfering con stantly with private enterprise; creating the most sudden and unjust fluctuations in the value of their property; opening and not treasonous. the door to the most pernicious speculation; raising and depressing, without cause, the price of land, food and labor; from one end of our State to the other, a paper currency, which those who issue can discredit, and refuse to pay, by a combination among themselves, at any noment they choose.

Resolved, That we disclaim all connexion with mere party politics, and at this deeply important crisis, hold ourelves, as free citizens of Pennsylvania, far above all partizau connexions; that we know there are many in this vast assemblage, who have beretofore entertain ed different opinions on political tapies; but that we do now, with one voice, ex press our approbation of that policy in he general government of the United States, which goes to uphold a currency of gold and silver, and not a currency of paper money; that our forefathers, the men who fought for and sustained our liberties, the framers of our constitution, the patriarchs whose memories we revere, and whose principles we proudly are determined to follow in their footpresent administration, manfully, fearlecting the public revenues, and paying the public dues in gold and silver; we solemnly call on them to exert all their from national debt, a national bank, and funding system) from any return to proud pre-eminace of their country; and we do assure them, that in so doing, whatsions or interest, have wedded them to that false and fatal system they will gain,

vast republic to the other. Resolved, That while we know our premacy of our constitution and laws; it we here piedge threelves to support that penceful and manly way which freeadopted on many an emergency hereto-

this meeting, for the purpose of ascertaining the most prompt and proper mode of

Resolved, That the Committee have developed and protected by the Banks, may necessitate.

F. STOEVER E. A. PENNIMAN, JOHN WILBANK, NATHAN HALL, THOMAS ROGAN, WM. THOMPSON. ROBERT M. LEE.

LAWS-THE TOWN MEETING.

The following resolutions were adoptan answer to the late proceeding in New-York and Boston. They enforce the necessity of an adherence to the con-; the name of interest. stitution and the laws of the country, and announce the determination of the, people of the City and County of Philadelphia to support the executive author-

John Ferraf then rose and addressed

were, on motion, adonted: stant, in the largest assemblage of the by Committee an inquiry into the condition of alt the Banks of the city and county positively forfeit their Charger, unless of Philadelphia; also, into the motives ninety days. We call upon the Banks to specie payments; also, into their intentively forbid the issuing or circulation of ture; also, into the securities they were merican Independence. willing to furnish for the safe keeping of

And Whereas, in instituting these inper calculated to give due time for reficction, the organs of the people had in and democracy; and in their course, as nity, by affording all facilities to the public officers of the Banks for the explain- independence of the country; -and setexplanation; of removing every suspicion; which might be unflamiled, and of eo. operating with the sovereign people in In this reply of the Delegates of the Banks

And Whereas, taking perhaps the ma subtracting from us the gold and silver for the sanctity of the public peace for heir delegates convened under their au-

ting impudence. the inquires of the people an answer, which is no answer; an answer which is but a string of insulting mockeries: -an inswer, which, Instead of presenting even an attempted exculpation of the nigh charges preferred against the Banks the sovereign people in their assembly of 20,000, as convened on the 15th inst., before the old State House of our all officers of the United States. Independence: or any explanation, whatsoever touching the past, present or litture motives of the Banks, or any inforproposed by them, either for remeitying cherish, were hard money men; that we at the present, or speedily and efficiently steps; that we solemnly call upon the veniences to which they have exposed the whole community, by the arbitrary lessly, and at all hazzards, to go on col- removal from circulation of the constitu-

tional currency of the land. And Whereas, instead of even attempting explanations, satisfactorily or exertions in saving the country (now free apology, their answer does present only a stiring of false and absolutely ridiculous assertions, thouching the use of Banks in general, and of unmeaning assurances, touching the "disposition" to act honestly, now entertained by the Philadelphia! banks in particular.

And Whereas, these are no times assertions are to be received as facts fair speeches for convincing arguments. and may rely upon in every emergency, and say so promises, for efficient securi-

And Whereas, so far from the pretencommittee, having in them a shadow of, rath so far from these institutions being "the representatives of the capital and inrights, and knowing dare maintain them, dustry of the country," or from their "supdustry and talents than money," it is notorious that the Bruks are even more than and carry out our principles, but that we the representatives, that they are the acmake and the encouragements they furnish, for once that these are supplied to industry or to talent, ninety-nine times they are prostituted to shameless speenlation, to wealthy charlaumism, and to our civil authorities. political fraud,-that our factories, our canals, roads, the whole industry of counpresent position of affairs, and that we tay," instead of being supported and as-Delegates, have Leen, under the patronage of their "crellus," far worse than ruined; since they have fether been sold to unconstitutional inenopoly at home, or proceeding against individuals and cor-linstead of being nourished by the 'credits' porations for violating the laws prohibit any more than by the capital of the Banks, dinary emergencies. ng the issuing and circulating of small are ruined by a foreign enamerer, to bills, to correspond with our friends in weich foreign commerce those 'credit' other portions of the United States, to are all prostituted; and, by means of ed making any distinction between Resolved, That this communication of Banks to pay their five dollar notes, and are systematically drawn off to Europesmall notes and large ones. The very the Banks is equally unsatisfactory, in to perform such other duties as they may that our "ship-building, and our ships, onr

says, "there ought always to be, a clear Men. understanding between the Binks and Resolved, That the standing duty of every Bank to redeem its notes in Gold lities of the country and all public officers the community." Whereas, the community these Minute Men shall be to hold themin the discharge of their official duties. Imty are now aware, fully a vere, that the selves ready at all times, by night or by Banks, which have ever been traitors to day, whatever occupation they may be enthe meeting, concluding by reading the the people, are, more wer, at this time, gaged, to fly to the rescue of the public following preamble and resolutions, which commics to the country: that, so far from peace and to the public service, and, in Wherens on Monday last, the 15th in might be supposed to consider them) to allow order to be disturbed, the peacepeople ever convened by public notice ded in them, (namely, to the guardianship constitutional authorities to be resisted in in this city, it was resolved to institute of the treasure of the nation,) they, by the exercise of their functions, or their the net of this reply, endorsed, as it is, persons to be insulted. by the signature of a Director of the British Bank, (called Bank of the United our fellow citizens of New York, Boston, they resume specie specie payments in which had dictated their suspension of States,) have now taught the community to see in them a dangerous affiliation of remember this, and honestly apply them, tions with respect to their purposed hostile institutions, leagned in stand conselves so to do. That those laws do posi- course at the present and trhough the fn- spiracy against popular liberty and A- States, in which peace, order, liberty, tho

And Whereas, discarding, henceforward, all thought of treaty or compromise with institutions in their very nature quires, calmly, and in a form and man- and origin unconstitutional; -in all their Committees of Sofety, a regular correstendencies and effects hostile to liberty veiw the acting with justice and with dig. pursued at this hubr, positively dangerous to the safety, and threatening to the ing their own conduct, if it admitted of ting aside, in this hour of exigency, all mmor considerations-turning our attention equally from the prattle presented providing for the public safety, if so be of the city and county of Philadelphia, the intentions which had dictated their and from the tricks, either practised delphia, with the course of their policy late high handed measures had been pure through the post, or designed at the present whether by the Banks themselves or by the Foreign Party, which first es deration of the people for simplicity, and lablished, has ever upheld and would ever may be the temporary discontent their respect for the forms of justice and now uphold, their usurped supremacy; and bringing the whole force of our minds, nequired by our industry, and scattering weakness and indecision, the officers of and result of the long and painful politi- terests of the hour) they may at all times all the Banks of this city and county have cal experience of this nation, and of manpermitted to themselves, by the organ of kind at large, to the study and appreciation of the aernal position of our great thority, to return to the inquiries of the Republic, we do express it as our decided that, for ourselves of the city and counommittee an answer either dictated by conviction, that the measure of chief and diocy and fatnity, or by the most insul- primary importance to the immediate our honor, our exertions and il needs be, safety and future happiness of this coun-And Whereas, in thus furnishing to try, is the safe retaining of our Gold and Silver treature; that this treasure, if exinstantly directed, in conjuration with that is wrong. those of the National Executive, and of

tion, that all the measures which have nity there ought always to be a clear nubeen taken by anr National Executive, derstanding," but arc compelled to demation tonching their actual condition. with a view to this important object, and clare that so far from this being the case, or touching the arrangements made or to the equally important object of pre- the operations of these institutions are serving our National Domain from further shrouded in invstery, governed by selfmonopoly, by fraudulent speculation and ishness and opposed to the public good, aper money jobbing, whether home, or hand that the ruin now inflicte breign, have been dietated aliko by wis- dustrious and confiding people by their are, most admirably calculated to secure | mong many proofs of their total disregard the objects proposed.

And Whereas, the hostile British Party, which has ever, openly or secret-Beston, to institute an organized resis- banks prosper. when, nor the present an occasion where trance to United States Officers engaged in the discharge of their public duties, as with the delegates, that when the "counstrictly laid down to them, by existing try suffers the banks suffer," but that to laws of Congress, and as rendered still compare the actual difficulties of these

And Whereas, the butter experience of reason of their extraordinary privileges,) years has proved but too well the exis- to the embarrassment and calamities tence, in our own city, of a corresponding | inflicted upon the whole, mass by their faction ever on the watch to disturb the (the banks) mismanagement, is an insult plying credit to men possessed of more in- public poace, to outrage the public liber- to the understanding ties, and to villily the government of our

ome certain, ever ready and strictly cio has the basis of loans to the "Merfaithful means of protecting the public chants, Manufacturers and Mechanics of peace, by whomever, and whenever and Philadolpia."-Knowing as we do that whatever threatened, ought at all times their facilities have been showered on to be within reach of our citizens and of "Shavers, Brokers and Speculators," and

only say, and the only perfectly certain, are professedly created. and perfectly pure, source of protecting | Resolved, That banking institutions power, is THE PEOPLE THEMSELVES. are a moral and political evil-they ad-

Resolved, That these are times when the sordid and unprincipled, who seek tothe people, conssistently with the self-evi grow rich without labor-at one moment dent principles of their Deckration, are inflating the country by reckless expancalled and empowered by Justice herself, sion-in the next prostrating it by cruel and by the great and noble-instinct of na- contraction-that the comfort of individconfiscated to the use of monarchy and tional preservation, to exert their sover- uals, the happiness of the people, the aristocracy abroad;—that our factories, eignty in primary meetings, and to der prosperity of the nation, and the inde-

> Resolved that such ti nes have been prepard by the action of our Banks acting in

|| few institutions that made an effort, un- || presenting to our citizens no plan for the | deem proper and necessary in the present | canals, our roll roads the whole industry sult, and to act under the solemn impress of the country," instead of being aided, sion of this existing emergency, as events

the service of this Republic; from the our choice and of our love; to secure the development of our domestic commerce. rigil enforcing of the laws of Congress, of the internal recourses of our own and the orders of the Executive, either States, of the genius and energy of our now issued or which may hereafter be population, to the use and to the abuse of issued, for the preservation and protecforeign empires; to the propping up of tion of the public lands from the grasp of the rotten fortunes of Europe's Bankrupt speculators, and the securing to the nable nurched to whose insolvent subjects tion its constitutional specie currency, to they are sold in the markets of Europe, protect United States officers in the dispaid for here in cyphers inscribed on the charge of their public duties, and at the ooks of the British ank and its corres- same time, the public peace from outrage: conding institutions, and, for which cy- We, The Sovereicy People, do hold ed at the late town meeting. They are phers (colled capital.) Messrs Biddle, ourselves ready to organize in this city Boring, and Balaschi, I claim and export and county of Philadelphia, a first volthe specie treasure of this nation under unteer legion of ten thousand m en, to be as shortly as possible fully armed and And Whereas, in the there now is equipped, the same to be colled The what this letter of the Bank Delegates Philadelphia United States' MINUTE

> being (as the community but ten days ngo na case or under my pretext whatsoever, American Books, true to the trust confi- fal rights of the eitizens to be violated,

> > Resolved, That we do hereby invite Baltimore, Norfolk, Charleston, Savanah, New Orleans, and of all other cities, towns, or districts throughout the United rights of the citizen or the authority of public officers shall seem threatened, to join us in the adoption of a similar measure, and to hold with us, by means of pondence; thereby to enable the people of our different States to co-operate with each other for the common safety and

unnion good. Resolved, That a Committee of Three to be selected by the officers of this meet ing, to convey to the President of the United States, and to the Heads of Des partment, the cordial agreement of the People of the city and county of Philaupon the three great questions of "the currency, forcign trade, and the public lands," and to express to them that, whatevinced by individuals (blinded or misled by the false influences or the false inand we conceive, in all places, rely upon the common sense and honest patriotism of"the great mass of the People;" and ty of Philadelphia, we do hereby pledge our lives, to enrry them safely through all opposition; to cooperate with them stead. lily and faithfully in the great work of our ported, would be instantly turned to the country's salvation and regeneration; nderstanding, or to the open assault of and in the execution of the same, (to use our liberties, our national union, and oar the words of one beloved and revered Ex lomestic peace, and that to the securing | President) "to ask for nothing but what is f this treasure, the popular efforts must clearly right, and to submit to nothing

Resolved, That we concur in this opinion with the delegates of the banks; viz." And Whereas, it is our solemn canvic- that between the banks and the commucom and by pariotism, and have been and shameful mismanagement, is another aof the interests and wishes of the commu-

Resolved, That while the whole counly harassed our country, and waged war try presents a state of anexampled prosig anst its institutions from the first so- perity, and is by 30 millions of specie eann date of our National Independence richer now than at any former period, yet and Republican Liberty, the 4th of July, the strange anomaly exists of a total 1775, has recently threaten d, through suspension of specie payments by the the organ of a British Press in New York, banks, although the delegates gravely and has, yet more recently, attempted in | tell us', that if the country prospers the

Resolved, That we agree in opinion additionally obligatory, by recent orders institutions (after their past realization of the Secreatry of the Treasury, and of dividends of 12 and 14 per cent. per the Head of the Post Office Department, annum on the investments of stocks, by

Resolved, That the "common interest" choice, and the public officers dear to the of the banks is hestile to the common good of the nation; and that we cannot, And Whereas, it is our conviction, that believe in the declaration, that their spealmost sholly denied to the classes of And Whereas, the only legitimate, the the community for whose benefit they

minister to the gambling propensities of vise extraordinary measures for extraor pendence of the government, imperatively require the entire prostration of the.

Resolved, That we clearly perceive conjunction with a fraudulent foreign the object of the U. S. Bunk and the other er banks to be to issue a flood of paper, Resolved, That the people will hold thereby to ratse the price of their stock themselves prepared to nect, and con- so as to enable the speculators immedi-

Resolved, That we cannot implore the government, so to arrange its financial concerns as to be entirely clear of every connection with these institutions.

T. was a Traderin general. He bought and sold bod, lots, goods, produce, stock, &c.—When he had no use for his money, he deposited it in the back Z; and sometimes, when whose tender mercies and exalted patri- he needed more than he had, he horrowed from otism." the people dread more than a fore it; mutual null entire confidence subsisted be eign foe.

The following resolution, presented by Thomas Hogan, was then read by the President and adopted-

Resolved, That we are confident that the suspension of specie payments will aggravate instead of relieving the pres aggravate instead of relieving the present wide spread distress, and that it will increase instead of diminishing the debt due to foreigners. In the first place, the due to toreigners. In the first place, the only check which the bracks pretend to But what was his construction, when he found result of the measure will be an enorcommodities; thes inducted further inportations of live ign products—lessening

A. Panniman, Furman E. Downs -- Vice

For the Keatucky Gazette. ESSAY ON BANKING.

SECTION IV. M. is a merchant—when he commenced busines, he was worth \$5000—he traded on, in to have failed from necessity—from numerous great in the coarse at this date he had got into the bank upwards of \$5,000; and then, the change of affidis in Europe, produced a transfer of the coarse at this date he had a will suppose another ease, which may not be very remote from fact. Which though not have resulted from madvertency. Let them imitate the worthy example of Ur. Worsely issue no more, and retract the notes already issue no more, and retract the notes already prevent loss on his goods he sent them to a distant part of the State, where the credit system tant part of the Strite, where the credit system prevailed—to pay when the planters of i their crops, which here, was tobacco. But when the crop was sold be could collect but few debts—to sae, would break up his business—the only to sae, would break up his business-the only alternative was to wait another year, and then collect them in tobacco—this he preferred, especially as the promise, to take tobacco, would greatly increase his sales, and so enable him to ren his stock very low, with a view to winding up his business. This plan, though, pushed bim about \$2,000 further into the bank, utherwise, it succeeded very well—sales went on brisk-the time for selling the crop arrived-he purchased as much as would, at the then Orleans prices, produce him 16 or \$17,000 which he had an the means to pay for, and the expense of hipping. But here his disfortions commenced; he could not get a heat off that season on account of law writer; he had to sell some, to a little disadvantive, to need some the fall, it was so short, that only one built off-with which in agent went and add it to good advantage; but call weather of in, so died, and a certain vagabout autienteers and died, and a certain vagabout autienstered and get the money, and cleared out, and keeps it to this day—another beat surk to the tiver in shall be the control of the contro low water, which injured the cargo con i bra-bly; another sould at New Orleans in consquence of a boil straking her and throwing her under the bow of a ship—all met with some disaster. So that all the engoes did not produce him much over \$59.00, which if he had been ences-ful in slapping, on the lest attempt, with here produced ther \$17,000,7 or \$5000 of which would be profit, which would have made him worth 21 or \$24,000, which would have enabled him to pay every ite the ewed, and beft him 6 or \$7,000 in cash, and 5 or \$6,000 in goods and debts, besides 10 or \$12,000 in good property. Two years after the first attempt, he was so far recovered from te shack, as to be able to make another purchase, of as much, he calculated, as would certainly pay every debt he owed. But this effort was more disastrous than the first; the greater part of taiz was sunk in the river, through the mis management of nan's, in his mavoidable absence through sickness. This hight as well an sence through sickness. This hight as well those that are due. OREAR & BERKLEY. was made lit for market, and arrived there, sales land stopped, all orders were filed, and Lexington June, 19 1877-31 tf.

an alwance, and with the meanistic sacquired; to pay off the meanistic sacquired; to pay off the meanistances brough in our them by their grandling transactions," depreciating the natural currency so that they may get possession of it to satisfy their Berish and other for eign credit rs.

Resolved, That the supremacy of the constitution and of the laws, must be maintained at all hazard; that their powers that their powers that the supplied in the case of detail, the seed in the seed in the seed of the salvent mess that applied in the case of detail, the seed in th erty to supply their places with Banks and Rags," and that we will to a man self, subject to the claim of the form of the United States and the officers of the general government, in enforcing the provisions of the several acts of Congress which recrument, in enforcing the provisions of the several acts of Congress which requires in payment of the dehts due to the government, "Gold or silver," coin, and seont the idea that they are to be made to yield to the convenience of a certain partion of the community, heretofore remarkable for brawling against any right-tion of law—pariols only so long as their interest is not impaired.

Resolved, That the conduct of the Collector of the first character of the first character. Resolved. That the conduct of the Collector of the Port of N. York, merits the contempt of every friend of order, proves him totally unworthy of the place of the hort of the place of the first dignity in the government, and some of whom half strong projudices against M., and totally unworthy of the place of the first dignity in the government, and some of whom half strong projudices against M., and trook to exact the into his conduct, and other six days or sports of days investigation. proves him totally unworthy of the place he holds, and calls upon the executive to dismiss him.

Resolved, That the refusal of the Collector of that part to enforce the law and the riotous proceedings in Boston, almost dear instructions proceedings in Boston, almost dear instructions proceedings in Boston, almost dear instruction and the Banks are in power, and not the government, and it behaves the people in time to raliy in support of the constitution, and east down the odious monopolies in the slame of petty bank tyrannies, who are long will leave them nothing of liberty but the name.

Same of whom halfstrong prepulaces against M., and true his conduct, and atter six days or parts of days unvestigation, they reported, that, "after full ioquiry, we have gold and silver in the Northern Mand that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his failure, in business, was from causes and that his business, was from causes.

If the United to the check of policiation."

If the United to the check of policiation.

tween line and the bank. He now purchased and set off to market; when he arrived be found purchasers disposed to pay him in the notes of this bank; (for, as was intimated before, it has made large issues, and its notes had a very extensive circulation,)-to the e notes he was not at all averse, for his confidence was

have upon undue issues of notes, (that of the bank completely broken, and its notes not worth one cent in the dollar! He found the ly removed; and secondly, the certain bank edifice, to besure; but the doors were result of the measure will be an energy closed, and the officers dispersed and engaged mous increase of paper money, a couse-quent depreciation of the currency, and an extravagant rise of the prices of all the books, and if he had, there was but little the export —keeping our own people out ing to their own making up; and if he of anlown ut, and enlarsing the debt to be an obtained to levy on, but any obtained to levy on, freigners, and diminishing the means to pay.

WM. THOMRSON, Pres't

WM. THOMRSON, Pres't Frederick Spever, John Wilbank, Is- and loxury, could not be fouched; for the rael Young, Francis Bels.ord, Edward charter granted them the exclusive privilege of ael Young, Francis B els.ord, Elward alto active provinged of making money without the possibility of loosing any, except their stock, with may not have been plaid in but a very small part—or if paid in, may, with as much again, have been drawn out, on a loan, and paid in at lest in the notes of the hank, hought no for hulle or nothing.—

Secretarics. the bank, bought up for little or nothing.—[[stand upon]

> and be left still in debt. There was no possible submission—which was the case with a my other spilerers. I have supposed the bank Z., to have failed from necessity—from numerous great and unavoidable losses.

A bank which I shall call Q --was for many thrown upon the community " printing more notes, and sending out agents in every direction to change them off for gold, silver or other bank notes, which was not hard to be, as this bank had always been in high credit, and in the countine, they were busy in getting all the accommodation notes, that is endarsed individual notes, the to the bank for money lent, charged into joint notes of drawe and enforsers, with, in many instances, addi tional security, made payable in another bank, which when completed, were sold to that bank; and then, when done, the bank shut up-done. the bi-mess-redeemed no more of its notes .though not worth a cent before. All these thousands were lost forever to citizens bolding

ERRATA.

Near foot Sec. 1., read inted for plead.

Near toot of column Sec. 2., read ride for

the notes of this hank,

Near top 2d column Sec. 2 , read waning for Near foot 21 column Sec. 3, real thing for

things, same line read dought for dringh Near foot 21 column, Sec. 2., read, and long

Last line but one, Sec. 3., read exactly for ANGEL ACEN DECEMBER ST. MARIE PARTY

GOOM AN THIS!

, those indebted to the late firm of Scorr

come forward & make payment, as it is absolutely necessary for it to attended to. J. & W. R. CHEW. Lexington, June 13th 1837.—24-1m.

55th Notice!

DERSONS who know themselves, when they see this, to be tode sted to the spheribers, see this, to be indepted to the subscriber are respectfully but carnestly solicited to consettle their accounts and nates. We mean

"Money wanting to pay

day last, ordered the levy and collection | Money waating to pay make the first payment of five dollars on Individual deposites to the Louisville, Cincinnati and Charles | Specie on hand

sense of the people of the county, whethor they are for or against forfeiting the stock, after making the first payment.

Special Deposites .- The Editor C. of the Intelligencer, having made a "special deposite" of "information for our use, as men of general information do not need it," we shall not be as parsimonions as the bruks, and lock that speand information in our own vault, but will give

"A special deposite, then," says the Intelligencer, "is my thing, money, or any valunable article, placed, for safe keeping only, or for a specified object, in the possession of a bank, or other corporation, or of an individual, and the identi-cal money or other thing, in such cases is re-turned to the depositor, or to his order on ap-

If the United States made a special deposite of goll and silver in the Northern Bards, for the specifed object of paying the pensions to the worn out suldiers, who uchieved the independence of our country, and if upon the presentation of the order of the Pension agent for that spe cial object, the Cashier should refuse to return it, upon what principal could the Postmasters or other receivers of public moneys, calculate upon having their special specie deposites returned in

William W. Worsley Esq. of Louisville, is violation of law commenced issning change tickits in that city; but the citizens, knowing that this measure, if presisted in, would banish all the silver change, expressed their disapprobacalling in his plaisters, of which about \$150 had nern resued, and offers to redeem them in specie The city Gazette, in noticing the above circumstance, is pretly sever on our corporation

and sives the banks a good hitt. The Gazette says, "It has been with surpris that it was understood, the citizens of Lexing ton and Maysville, had resorted to this worth less and illegal expedient. Notwo counties in the State have probably so great an amount of accumulated capital, as Payette and Mason. Poor what prefext, principle there could not have been: upon what pretext, can this resort to rage have been made in counties where every farmer was supplied with money and the citizens could have preserved themselves so readily ion the aboundation of skin plasters? Whi writing the inquiry an answer has suggested probably some debts were owing or the cilizens of which countries as well as of Waulson, Jeff, rson it is a happy naswer and just as wise and as moral and as politic, as the reasons assigned for the Hanks refusing to pay their notes in specie, for fear those who had a right to it, might obtun their right. It was contended, that those who had specie might heard it, so that they might be ready to pay spece, when The Bankidil, and might in the meantine, have credit and be left still in debt. There was no possible depending upon their charters for their authorities only alternative was quiet by to act upon any subject, to violate that think probable; but honest John Bull will errentating mechana, to i-sue paper, in direct hostility to a law enacted prior to their exis-tence—this could not have anticipated of such

A Cynthian's plaister, | proporting to be for 25 Cents, was tendered us the other day. It was show the following facts: already in ribbands. We prefered giving credit for six cents to changing it.

An honest Bank. The Bank of upper Canada has declared its intention not to suspend specie payments, but to continue the liquidation of all claims upon the institution, so long as there shall be a dollar in the vaults! This reminds us of the honesty of an oll gentleman who supposing himself on his death bed, appeared very unhappy, and was consoled by his friends, who stated to him that he had always been an honest man, when he replied that the

laws of the country had made him so. We cut the following from the Albany Argus UPPER CANADA BANKS .-- Lient. Gov. Sir Francis Boad Head, upon the application of the Upper Canada Bank and other institutions, for permission to suspend, has signified his willing ness to a sume the serious responsibility of en abling the said hanks until thirty days after the next meeting of the legi-lature, and under, certain re-trictions, to continue their business with out the necessity of redecoing their notes in The condition of executive inter ference is, that the hardes in question shall have first paid out, in the redemption of their out standing bills, all the gold and silver in their pos session, or at their command, and shall cernfy that for the bong fide want of such gold and silver specie," they can pay no longer!-How nearly the U. C. Banks had approximated to this point of destinction does not appear, but from all accounts, so steady was the drain upon thera, it was quite probable that they would speedily qualify themselves to proceed in their business, under the requisition of Sir Francis. SITUATION OF THE TOWANDA BANK.

Notes in circulation \$257,135 Dividends unpaid

Due Treasurers of Tioga Nav. Comp. 897-38

29,830 13 295,163 41 Specie on band Money wanting to pay

ISNEW YORK CITY BANKS

\$18,297,000 \$15,691,000 cnen y. 63 NEW YORK COUNTRY BANKS Circulation

U. STATES PENNSYLVANIA BANK Circulation 11,620,000

Money wanting to pay

affairs, we gave in our last, we believe they can challenge a comparison with any in the uaina. So far as we have been able to ascerany other backs.

Two malicious boaxes have lately been played off, which instly catitle their authors to the tion for the convention of the Illinois Legislafirst purported to be a letter from New York, mains firm. which was issted in an extra of the Richmond it to such of our readers as do not possess gen- Whiz, giving an account of an attack made upon the custom house, by the importing merhante, hacked by the jobbers and retailers, for the purpose of seizing upon their honds—but that after succeeding in breaking the doors, they were opposed by the other citizens, and after a cortest of some time, with dirks, knives and bludgeons, were expelled.

The other reached us in a Maysville Moniter Extra, said to have been received through the P.M. at Wheeling, that Messis. Forsyth & Poinsett had resigned their seats in the cabinet. Although neitheir of those accounts possessed the internal evidence of truth, yet they did impose on many of the most intelligent editors, who did not take the trouble of a critical examination.

We had another wicked hoax in our city or Thesday night. About 11 o'clock the ery of fire was started by some evil minded person, which called our peaceful eitizens from their slainhers. It was a loox, not more true than, the attack upon the custom house, or the resignation of the Secretaries of State and War.

If there is no ordinance for the punishment tion so strongly, that Mr. W. desisted, and is of such utterers of false news, one should be passed and executed.

Late arrivals at New York farnish London dates to the 24th and Liverpool to the 25th of April. Except as to money matters, the extracts we have seen have but little interest .-The arrangement made by Mr. Biddle of issuing bills for two millions, payable in England Frigate Constellation, Com. A.J. Dalat 12 or 14 months, and which bills were remitted by the packets from New York, just arrived in England, seems to have inspired some degree of coafidence. But Julin Bull had not then received the intelligence that this was the last dying effort of the United States Bank-that only a few days after the emission of these itself—they were afraid the silver would be carried to Woodford or Boathon or Scott where this intelligence shall have been received, and the further failures of merchants in the English & Clarke attended the Lexington market. Well trade, for millions upon millions, and of the defalcation of the American banks, a scene will England will be compelled to strike. These bringing them in. are our opinions, the correctness of which will probably he tested by the next arrival.

Most of the extracts from the Linglish papers, which we have seen, are eulogies on the United States Bulk and highly consuring the Amor T. now, at no advanced age, with a large lamily, was reduced to extreme poverty. His that either of our neighbor cities has acted with any improper motive. But the example is to be deprecated; municipal corporations, having at any rate, but a limited and restricted power, at any rate, but a limited and restricted power, an individual responsibility for the amount, we charter, by undertaking to make and supply a doubt ess have to bear the loss, as their ultimate payment is highly problematical.

THE PATRIOTIC DANIEL WEBSTER. During the last war, it became absolutely no. cessary, that the United States should levy internal duties and direct taxes, and borrow money, for the support of government, and to carry ou the war. The congressional Journals mounted to \$3,887,103 31.

On the 1st July, 1813, Mr. Webster, then n representative from Massachusette, voted against a hill for the assessment and collection of direct taxes and internal duties.

On the 9th he voted against the bill laying ^luties on refined sugars.— On the same day, he voted against the bill

Inving duties on cales at anction On the 10th against the bill laying duties on

On the 7th January, 1814, one of the darkets periods of the war, and after our gallant little navy had covered itself with glory, he voted the future course of your husiness as it against an appropriation for defraying the ex- will be apparent, are so important to the penses of the uavy.

more effectually to detect and punish trailors the government. and spies On the 14th he voted against a hill making

provision to fill the runks of the army. troops for five years or during the war.

On the 25th he voted against a bill for en forcing the non-importation laws. On the 8th February, against the bill to raise

five regiments of ritlemen. On the 25th March, he voted against the bill to call forth the militia, to execute the laws of the union, and repel invasion.

On the 1st. December, only a few days before the sitting of the Hartford convention, he voted against a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the govern. ment and maintaining the public credit

On the 10th he voted to postnone, indefinite- actually occurred.

On the 13th he voted against the same bill, accruing revenue; but the department 4,931,600 He also voted against n bill to provide addi- will endeavor to draw out the funds in

have the temerity to deay the truth of the fore-going statements.—Yet this is the man for whom the patriotic, chivalrous Kentuckians are expected to lend their aid, in elevating to the first office in the nation!

9,260,000 courted by Mayors and Corporations—feasted and caressed by Kentucky Whigs! We are indeed a magna nimous people!

The Concord New Hampshire Patriot \$9,400,000 says, "Mr. Webster is now on an expe-ward regularly all the returns and state-Bad as may be the condition of the Kentucky dition to the West, as an agent for the ments which are required by your ahanks, whose situation as respects their specie, sale of lands belonging to a company of speculators."

The called Legislatures of Mississippi tian, they have decidedly the advantage over and New Jersey have adjourned without extending any favors to the banks.

Covernor Dunean has issued his proclamareprehension of a virtuous community. The ture on the 3d July. Our Governor still re-

The Loui-ville Public Advertiser states, upon what authority we know not, "that the branch or agency of the Bank of the U. States, in the city of New York, refuses to receive the branch checks of the late U. S. Bank, recently issued

The Louisville Journal of the 12th says, "We have heard of a sale last week, of bagging at 19, and tope at 8 and 9 cents."

A destructive fire occurred in Suffolk, Va on the 3d inst. by which apwards of fifty dwelling houses, stores, &c. were emanmed.

From the latest dates we have from the South it appears the troubles with the Indians have not entirely ceased yet.

The Planters Bank of Natchez has published a series of resolutions, from which it appears the Directors will allow six per cent. interest on all notes presenfor payment, until specie payments shall be resumed .- Madison Courier &

From the Savanah Georgian. NAVALINTELLIGENCE-LATEST FROM TAMPA.

PENSACOLA. May 22 NAVAL-The West India squadron is expected to sail on the 25th inst. for the Gulf of Mexico. It consists of

Sloops of war Concord M. Mix, Com'r. Natchez, W. Mervine, Commander. St. Louis, Thos Paine, Commander. Boston, Fred, Engle, Lieut. Com'g. Schr. Grampus, J M. MeIntosh Lt.

The U.S. steamer America, Lieutenant Com'g S. Johnson, arrived here yesterday from Tampa, no news of consequence. The Indians came in be exhibited on that island never before witness- slowly, and did not bring their rifles cd The price of United Bank stock will be nor women and children; after remainonly nominal-a run will be made so strong for ling about the camp some time, they Jackson money, that even the bank of old would go out under the pretence of

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, ?

In compliance with a resolution of the Senate of the 21 nf March last, notice is hereby given that the receipts for the month of April were, as nearly as can be June 1, 1837. month of April were, as nearly as can be now ascertained,

From Customs, \$983,600 " Lands, 1, 011, 700

> \$1,995.300 LEVI WOODBURY. Secretary of the Treasury.

P. S .- Although not required by the resolution, it is stated for the information of the community, that the payments for expenditures during the same month a-

CIRCULAR FROM THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT TO THE DEPOSITE BANKS.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, May 18th, 1837. Sir-As the painful information has

reached this Department, through the public press, that your bank has suspended specie pay ments, the object of this letter is to learn, officially, if the fact has happened, and to receive such explanations concerning the reason for it, and Department to know, under the existing On the 10th he voted against a proposition liabilities and relations between you and

While on the one hand, it is deemed proper that such indulgences should be. granted by this Department to its former On the 22d be voted, in a minority of seven fiscal agents, as they may request, conagainst a hill authorising the enlistment of sistently with the laws and the present state of the Treasury, it must be apparent on the other hand, that nothing can be granted which is likely to endanger the salety of the public funds and other important public interests.

Important public interests.

The imperative provisions of the act of June 1836, make it the duty of this deat this office, and describing the same, can obpartment to discontinue ordering any further sums of the public money to be placed with the deposite banks, after suspending specie payments. And hence you are notified, that no more can thus be deposited in your institution, provided such a failure to redeem your notes has a small portion of white ou wach heel, and a little white peaceths to contact the transfer of the little white peaceths.

tional reveaue for the support of government, your hands by warrants and transfers, and maintain the public credit and also against reasonable in their amount, and in the an appropriation for rebuilding the capitol and periods of their payment, Such warpublic offices which had been destroyed by the rants and transfers, it is trusted, you will at all times be anxious and able to meet, We do not believe that even the Observer will in a manner satisfactory, to all concern. selves and sureties from consequences equally in jurious, inevitable and unpleasant.

I trust further, that you will continue lo regard it your duty, while any public money remains in your possession, to forgreements-the mutual advantages from doing which cannot fail to be obvious.

The Department will also feel much obliged, if you will furnish, as early as practicable replies to the following inquiries, in order that it may be in possession of such intelligence from you, in an authentic form, as will be useful to the eommunity and the States, and very material for regulating properly the future measures of the Treasury. Those inquiries are:

1st. Whether you expect to resume specie payments soon, and what mode ou propose to take fully and seasonahly to indemnify, to secure, and satisfy the Government and the public creditors for any breaen or your agreement and

2d. Whether, if you do not expect to resume specie payments soon, any parlicular lime for it hereafter has not yet been decided on, and what special efforts or arrangements you intend to make for that very important object.

I am, respectfully, your oh't servant LEVI WOODBURY, Sec'y of the Treasury. To the Cashier of the -Bank.

From the Rallimore Chronicle of 13th A; ril. The truth is, the BANKS of the U. States are always the STRONGEST when they hold the LEAST specie, and the country always the RICHEST when it has the LEAST gold and silver."

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE. United States Bank notes 2 per cent, pelow par. JACKSON CURRENCY GOLD and SILVER, 10 per cent. PREMI-UM .- Balt. Rep.

The three last packets have earried out acarly 800,000 dollars in specie. In the Lomlon packets about 400,000 dollars—in the Liverpool t50,000 dollars—and in the Havie 250,000 dollars. About one third of this amount is helieved to have been shipped by the U. S. Bank, leaving grobably in her vanits less than one million of dollars to eight millions of paper currency out. The trade in specie has increased in cy ont. The trade in specie has increased in Wnll street very much during the last week.— Vast quantities are coming out—some from old stockings—some from the west—some from the oanks.

banks.

Since the suspension took place it is calculated that 2,500,000 dollars of specie have left this port for Europe, and that in the next month probably 500,000 dollars more will follow. The premium varying from 6 to 10 per ct. is an influeement for all the holders to part with it—particularly as apparently at present with it—particularly as, apparently at present prices, paper money will command what it really would do before the suspension.—N. Y.

BY THE SOUTHERN EXPRESS MAIL. The following interesting item of intelligence, from Mexico, is copied from the New Orleans Beo of 29th May:

Busiamente, and that the commander of the Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Mexican fleet was arrested and imprisoned at Veia Cruz, for having captured these vessels. This is a striking proof of the magnanimity of Bustamente's character, and an onen of returning autity hetween the two nations.

General Santa Anna was still at his plantartion near Vera Cruz, and consequently the report of his having been taken to the city of Mexico is unture."

DIED—On the 3d inst, after a lingering ill ness Mrs. MARY W. PALMER, relict of the late J. W. PALMER. In the permature loss of this estimable lady, society has been deprived of a useful member and her rising fun been deprived of a kind, indulgent and affectionate mother.

Louisville Price Current.

STREETER'S LIST OF DRAWINGS OF THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY. DRAWING OF CLASS 21 FOR 1837. 35,-49,-54,-38,-41,-57,-36,-34,-48,-65, -28,-22.

TO STOCK RAISERS.

ERSONS engaged in raising nules are requested to call at my farm in Switzerland county, Indiana, 14 miles East of Madison and 8 North of Veray; and examine 4 fine JACKS, just imported from Upper California, and from the celebrated Hacienda de Cerro Madre. I can recommend these Jucks as he ingremolably fine and of the bast and most valuable breed. One of these animals is remarkahly large, and strongly built, and is in every way a desirable piece of property. As no deception is intended to be practised, they will be sold on a credit of six months, giving the on classer sufficient time to prove their good qualities—nnd should they not realize every expectation, they can be returned. Any communications on the subject, may be addressed to the undersigned, Madison, Indiana.

JAMES GRAY.

Switzerland, co. may, 27, 1837-24-3t

Money Found.

tain if hy paying expenses.

Lexington, June 12th, 1837-3t-pd.

Fayette County, Sct. On the 10th he voted to postpone, indefinitely, a kill authorising the president of the United States, to call upon the several states for their rejective quotas of militia, to defend the frondrate in regarding the president of the United States, to call upon the several states for their rejective quotas of militia, to defend the frondrate in regarding the president of the United States in your possession, as well as the States in your possession in the young possession

NEW GOODS.

Orear & Berkley. ARB NOW RECEIVING A LARGE AND SPLENDID

STOCK OF SPRING AND SUMMER Goods.

O I'R Stock being complete, we deem it unnecessary to give a long list of articles—as we presume those wishing to purchase, with examine for themselves. We therefore respectfully solicit a call from our frieads and customrolly solicit a call from our meads and customers, and the public generally, and give our pledge that they shall be accommodated on as good terms, as in any part of the western coun-OREAR & BERKLEY.

Lex april 21, 1837—16-tf.

RAIL ROAD OFFICE }

HE regular trips of the alternoon Passenger Car to Frankfort, and the morning Car from Frankfort, will be resumed in a few days. The hours of departure will be so fixed to accommodate the travel through, 10, and from Louisville, without delay at Frankfort.

The Lexington morning Car will arrive at Frankfort before the departure of the accommodate Line of Stages for Louisville; the

modation Line of Stages for Louisville; the afternoon Car will arrive at Frankfort in time

for the mail line to Louisville.

The morning Car from Frankfort will leave immediately after the arrival there of the mail stage from Louisville; and the afternoon Car will leave Frankfort, immediately after the ar-rival there of the accommodation Stages from uisville. Both lines of Cars will connect at Lexington with the mail and accommodation lines for Maysville.

OFFARE—One Dollar and Twenty-Five

Lexington, May 30, 1837—22—tf.

DRUGS & CHEMICALS; A FRESH SUPPLY.

JUNE, 1837. DR. SAMUEL C. TROTTER at his old stand on Cheapside, has received a fresh importation of DRUGS AND MEDICINES, which with his former stock render his assort-ment full, general, and complete.

The Medicines he sells, shall he fresh and of good quality—and his prices moderate. PRESCRIPTIONS put up with neatness and

June 1, 1837.- 22-tf.

JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE A T N. & H. SHAWS FASHIONABLE
HAT STORE, six dozen very superior
White and Rusin, HATS.
may 3, 1837—18 tf.

DOZEN superior OLD PORT WINE, for sale by J. T. FRAZER. Lexington, May 30 1837.—22-tf.

SAMUEL OLDHAM, BARBER AND HAIR DRESSER

BETURNS his sincere thanks to his friends and the public generally for their past favors so liberally extended to him for the last 10 or 12 years, and as he is determined to give his attention and exertions, as usual, to his huhis attention and exertions, as usual, to his business, he hopes to merit and receive u continuance of their favor. His DRESSING ROOM is still at his old well known stand, on Main Street, Lexington, just helow Mr. John Baennan's Hotel, and nearly opposite the Lexington Library, where he will be happy to see his old friends and customers generally.

He would also wish to inform the public that He would also wish to inform the public that

BATH-HOUSE

Is in full oporation for the present season-near and clean, and good attendance.

WARM, COLD AND SHOWER BATHS. At all house from 5 o'ctock, A. M. to 9 P. M.

He also wishes to invite attention to sundry
articles in his line, such as

Florida and Cologne Water, and Preston's Salts. Also-Wigs, Top Pieces, Braid Curls and Puffs; new fush-ion Forc Pieces for elderly Ladies; Changeable Braids,

de. de. de. FANCY SOAPS AND OILS,

bit of keeping. He has on hand some first rate | should be distinctly stated in the bid. The sum RAZORS,

That he can warrant; Shaving, Clothes, Hair and Hat BRUSHES; Ladies' Pin Cushions, with screws to fasten to their Work Tables.

Recollect, his CURLS are of the latest and newest fashions, just received. May 25, 1837. -21-3m.

NOTICE.

THE Parlnership heretofore existing between S. P. Scott and Joseph Chew has this day been dissolved by the sale of the interest of S. P. Scott to WILLIAM R. CHEW. Th husiness will be continued under the firm of J. siness of the late firm, both in the payment and receipt of debts.

S. P. SCOTT. JOSEPH CHEW.

It being imporiously necessary that the busi ness of the old firm should be settled up, we earnestly request all who are indebted to it, to com: forward and pay without delay.

The customers of the house are respectfully

solicited to continue their favors. J. & W. R. CHEW. may, 11th 1837—19-2m.

50 Dollars Reward.

AS decoyed from the subscriber, living in Fayette county, 7 miles Lexington on the Lexington and Richmond Turapike Road, on the 12th inst. by some acfarious wretch a NEGRO GIRL named CYNTHA. In her 19th year, of a sleader delicate make, perhaps not more that 4 feet: 6 inches high, very narrow feet, rather long visage; her color not so very black, though she is wholly of the African race. She took with her a yellow liasey dress, two white muslin dresses, one brown figured silk dress, with some other clothing. Her escape is the most singular, as not the least suspicion rested upon her. She has left behind, her distressed parents and 7 full brothers, all younger than herself—the whole family living together.

The above reward will be given for her restoration, if caught out of the State, and Twen-TY-FIVE DOLLARS if taken in the State, and all resonable charges paid in addition .

ALEXANDER CRAWFORD. may 17, 1837-20-5t.

CHINN & GAINES

HAVE now received their entire Stock o FANCY GOODS, and can offer to those who wish to purchase, a very large assortment of French worked single and double COLLARS PAINTED LAWNS, JACKO-FETS and MUSLIA'S, which will be sold low, and to which we invite the attention of purcha-34. Main Street.

N. B. A large lot of Rick's KID SLIPPERS, may 8, 1857-18-46.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Proposals for carrying a daily express mail on horseback, for the purpose of conveying slips from newspapers, in lieu of exchonge newspapers and letters, (other than such as contain money,) not exceeding half an ounce in weight, marked "Express Mail," and public despatches from the 1st day of January, 1838, to the 30th Juac, 1842, inclusive on the following routes, will be received at the Post Office Department until the 20th day the Post Office Department until the 20th day of July next inclusive, to be decided on the 24th day of said July.

The Postmaster General will be desirous of making a temporary contract with those whose hids may be accepted for the folthose whose hids may be accepted for the following service to carry an express mail during the last quarter of the present year, viz: From 1st October to 31st December inclusive, on the same terms as may be accepted under this advertisment, and hopes that all persons making proposals will have in view a commencement of service on the said 1st of October.

No. 30. From Dayton, O. by Richmond. Indiana to Indianopolis, 112 miles and back.
Leave Dayton every day at 12 p m, arrive nt Indianopolis by 2 p m next day.

Leave Indianopolis every flay at 112 p m, arrive at Dayton by 2 p in aext day.

To stop at two other interinediate points in

No. 31. From Indianopolis to Terre Huute 72 miles and back.
Leave Indianopolis every duy at I p m, ar-

rive at Terre Hante by 9 p m. Leave Terre Haute every day at 12 p m, ar

rive at Indianopolis by 11 pm.
To stop at two intermediate points if requi-No. 32. From Terre Hante to Vandalia, Il-

linois, 99 miles and back. Leave Terre Haute every day at 91 p m, ar nveat Vandalia by 8½ a ni. Leave Vandalia every day at ½ a m, arrive nt Terre Haute by 1 pm.

No. 33. From Vandalia to St. Louis, Mo. 65 miles and back.

Leave Vandalia every day at 9 a m, arrive at

St. Louis hy 4½ p m. Leave St. Louis every day at 3½ p m, arrive at Vandalia by 12 p m.
To stop at two intermediate points if requi

No. 35. From Ciacinnati, O. to Georgetown. Ky. 70 miles and back. Leave Ciacinaati every day ut 8 a m, arrive

Leave Georgetown by 5 pm.
Leave Georgetown every day at 8½ pm arrive at Cincinnati by 7 a m next day.
No. 36. From Georgetown by Frankfort and Shelbyville to Louisville, 70 miles and

Leave Georgetown every day at 51 p m, ar rive at Louisville by 1 a m, next day.

Leave Louisville every day at 12 m, arrive at Georgetown by 8p in.
No. 37. From Louisville by Elizabethtown

to Glasgow, 93 miles and back.

Leave Louisville every day at 2 a m, arrive

Leave Glasgow every day at 8 p m, nrrive at Louisville by 7 a m next day.

No. 38. From Glasgow by Gallatia to Nashville, Te. 91 miles and hack. Leave Glasgow every day at 1 p marrive at

Nashville by 11 p m. Leave Nashville every day at 81 a m, arrive at Glasgow by 74 p m.

To stop at one other intermediate point if re-

No. 39. From Nashville by Murfreeshoro, Shelbyville, und Fayetteville to Huatsville, Ala. 117 miles and back.

Ala. III miles and back.

Leave Nashville every day at II½ p m, nrrive at Huatsville by 1½ p in, next day.

Leave Ilinutsville every day at 4½ p m arrive
ut Nashville by 8 a in next day.

Proposals for maning this route by Franklin,
Columbia, and Pulaskr, 123 miles and back,
will be considered.

will be considered.
No. 40. From Huntsville to Elytown, 99 miles and back.

Leave Huntsville every day at 2 p m, arrive at Elytown by 1 a m next day. Leave Elytown every day at 3½ a m, arrive at Huntsville hy 4 p m. To stop at two intermediate points if requi-

No. 41. From Elytown to Montgomery, 102 miles and back.
Leave Elytown every day at 11 a m, arrive

at Montgomery by 4 p m.
Leave Montgomery every day at 24 p 1a, arrive at Elytowa by 3 a m next day.
To stop at two intermediate poiats if requi-

red. Each route is to be bid for separately. The Of every description; and all other articles in his line as usual, such as he has been in the harmoute, the sum, and the residence of the bidder.

No proposal will be considered unless it be accompanied by a guaranty, signed by one or more responsible persons, in the following form,

"The undersigned guaranty that if his hid for earrying the Express Mail from to be necepted by the Postmaster General, shall eater into an obligation prior to the 1st day of October aext, with good and sufficients the contract of the cont

ficient surcties, to perform the service proposed.

Dated 1837." This should be accompanied by the certificate of n postmaster, or other satisfactory testimo ay, that the guarantors are mea of property, and able to make good their guaranty.

The Postmaster General reserves the power of changing the schedules, but not so as to increase the expedition, without making the additional compensation authorized by law. The mails are to leave precisely at the time

Five minutes only are allowed for opening nnd closing them at nn intermediate office.

The pay of the trip will be forfeited by a failure to arrive in time, and this forfeiture may be increased into a penalty not exceeding tentimes the pay of the trip, according to the circumstances under which the failure happened. For a repetition of failures the contract may be

No excuse whatever will be taken for a fail-

Departures and arrivals are to be regulated Double stock will be paid for where it is actually employed, when the mail regularly exceeds seventy pounds in weight.

If it should become necessary at any time to discontinue the service, a result which is not ex-

pected, the contractors will be entitled to re-

ceive two month's extra pay.

Tho proposals should be seat to the Department sealed, ondorsed "Proposals for the Express Mail," and addressed to the First Assistant Postmaster General, S. R. Hobbic. Those who eater into this service must make up their miads not to let bad roads, nor storms,

aor floods, nor cusualties, nor daagers, pravent their performance according to contr. AMOS KENDALL.

Post Office Department, March, 23, 1837 16-t24th July.

LAW NOTICE.

Y Clients are informed, that in the ca-ses generally which I was engaged in the Court of Appeals, and Woodford and Jassamine Circuit Courts, I will be represented by AARON K. WOOLLEY, Esq. who will close my eagagements in those courts. My eases in the Fayette Circuit Court will be at (Morrison & Bradley's old stand,) No. Main Street.

CHINN & GAINES.

attended to by my late partner HENNY HUMPHAYES, Esq. and by AARON K WOOLLEY and MAOISON C. JOHNSON, Esqs. in those in which they were not engaged against me.

DANL MAYES. Lexington, March, 4, 1837 10 .- tf



THE LARGEST AMOUNT OF CAPI

30,6(10) 44 3 prizes of 15,000! 10 of 10,060, &c.

T would be useless to expatiste on the advantages presented to our customers in the Schemes of this month:—they speak for themselves, and will doubtless receive the attention they deserve. We would especially ask the actice of our frinds to the Virginia, Grand Coasolidated, and Maryland Schenes, which are univalled. To easure a supply and prevent lisappointment, lose no time in addressing

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Brandway N. Y 15 Drawn Numbers in each 25 Tickets!

Virginia State Lottery, Class No 5 For the henefit of the Petershing Benevoleat Mechanic Association. To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday, June 17, 1837.

CAPITALS. 25,000 dalls! 10,000 dalls! 7,500 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,165 dolls! 25 Prizes of 1,000 dolls!—50 Prizes of 500 dolls! 50 Prizes of 200 dolls!—88 of 200—63 of 100, &c. &c.

Tickets only \$10 Shares in preportion.
Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will cost only \$140. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

The Holder of the Capital entitled to \$30,000 nett!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY, Class No. 4. Endowing the Leesburg Academy, and for other

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday

35,294 dolls! 11,764 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 3,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 2,361 dolls! 50 Prizes of 1,000 dolls! 50 Prizes of 250—50 Prizes of 200—63 Prizes of 150, &c.

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets ill be sent for 130 Dollars. Halves, Quarters

and Eighths in proportion.
S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway N. Y.



JAS. M. COONS.

SADDLE, HARNESS & TRUNK MAKER Main Street, Lexington, Kentucky, A few doors below Brenoan's Hotel, opposite D. Bradford's, keeps constantly on hand, a general assortment of Ladies' and Gentleman's best SADDLES, TRAINING SADDLES;

Superior and common COACH, GHG, WAGON, CART AND

PLOUGH HARNESS; Saddle-Bags, Medicine-Bags & Carpet Wallets Hard Leather, Boot and Bellows-Top TRUNKS;

Ladies' & Gentiemen's Riding Whips-a variety Carriage, Gig and Stage

With every other article usual io his line, all of which have been FAITHPULLY M INUFACTUAEO of the aust materials, in the latest and most approved fashions, and which he will, positively se is low as they cao possibly be offered in this, or ny other city in the country.

Purchasers will find it to their interest to give

im a call. Orders promptly filled. Lexington, and the public in general, for the liberal patronage he has heretofore received; and still hopes he will share with others in his line of March 2. 1837 .- 9-6m.

M. D. FLYNT SADDLE, HARNESS AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURER, Main-Street, Lexington Ky., one door above the Library,



hat he continues to business in all its va-He intends to manufac-

articles in his line, of good quality, and in point of workmanship and stock not to be surpassed in the city or elsewhere. He will keep constantly on hand and for sale, a variety of Fine Ladies' and Gentlemen's Saddles; Fine Coach, Gig, and Break Har-

ness; Hard Leather Trunks, a Superior article,

And various other kinds-all of the latest and most approved patterns. (All articles in his ine made 10 order.

Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves. He copes, by attention to business, and a desire please, that he will merit and receive a liberal share of the public patronage, He will sell all articles as low as any other establishment la the may 17, 1837-21-16.

LAW NOTICE.

HAVE resumens the practice of the Law, and will attend the Fayette Circuit Court, and the Court of Appeals and Federal Court at Frankfort. My office is on Main Street, Lexington, a few doors above Frazer's corner in sight of the THOMAS M. IHCKEY. Court-Hause. March 2, 1837 .-- 9-tf.



JABEZ BEACH.

T his Coach Repository, has now on har a COACH equal to any in the State, and four very fine COACHEES, CHARIOTTEES, BAROUCHES and BUGGIES, all of the first quality, manufactured at New-Ark, New-Jersey, which will be sold on the lowest terms.

Any person wishing a Carriage of any descrip-tion, can by giving an order, have the same for-warded from the manufacturers at New Aik, free of commissi

Lexington , Sept. 15, 1836---55--tf

PLOUGH MAKING & BLACK-SMITHING.

friends and the public generally, that they have purchased the well known establishment, formerly belonging to Mr. Wm. Rockhill, and are now prevared to furnish all articles in their line, on the shortest notice. The PI,OUGH MAKING Business will be continued in all its oranches, and a good assortment of the latest improved Ploughs kept constantly on hand. Old Plonghs repaired with neatness and despatch. WM. P. BROWNING,

JOHN HEADLEY, UNAER THE FIRM OF BROWNING & HEADLEY.

N. B. We wish to employ a first rate Plough Stocker, or Wagon Maker, to whoot constant employment will be given. Also--2 or 3 Apprentices in the Smithshop, of respectable parentage, nd who can come well recommended. B& II. Lex Sep 7.--53-19

FURNITURE WARE ROOM.

THE undersigned, recently from Cincinnati, having increased their stock of Furniture, have the pleasure of offeriog a large assortment, and will endeavor to keep such a supply as will en-able their customers to furnish themselves on as short notice and as favorable terms as elsewhere ufacture the following:

SIDEBOARDS, variou Dressing Boreaus do do Tables do do Centre Pier Enclosed Bason Stands do Mahogany Dining, Breakfast, Extension, Hall and Sideboard Tables; SOFAS, Spring Sea;

Mahogany Chairs; Boston Rocking Chairs, do; Easy do; Beil Steps; Patent Beadsleads, on an improved plan, tried and approved; with all other articles in their line

They are prepared to attend to Finneral An arrangement has been made for a supply of Eastern made PIANO FORTES.

VENEERS for sale.

—VENEERS for sale.

—Just received, as a sample, one of Swift's lrnn-fronted Patent Elastic Cushion-hammer PIANOS—Also, a second-hand Piano for sale of

THOS. W. POWELL,
HORACE E. DIMICK,
Main st. 24 door above the Library.
Lexington, Nov. 24, 1836-74-tf

REMOVAL. CABINET MAKING. fully informs his o

stomers, and the publicgenerally, that he has REMOVED his CABINET SHOP and Dwelling House to the stand Sheridao, on Main Street, immediately opposite the Masonic Hall, where all articles in his line of business can be had on

short notice and good terms. He invites all wishing to purchase to call upon him. VANNOY'S PATENT BEDSTEADS made to order on short notice.

JOSEPH MILWARD.

Lexington, Dec. 12, 1835-2-11 TOW LINEN &C. 5000 YARDS TOW LINEN; 2000 Yards BERLAPS; For sale on

reasonable terms, by HIGGINS, COCHRAN & Co. Lex, feb 18, 1837-8-tf

TAILORING.

GILMORE & DAVIS, WOULD respectfully inform their friends and customers and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the above business at their stand on Jordan's Row, 3d door from the corner of Main street: hoping by their close attention and a disposition to render ea-tire satisfaction to all who may be nor them

with n call, to merit a share of public patroa-N. B. LATEST FASHIONS just received Lexington, April 24, 1837.—17-3m

The Blue Lick House

L. PRYOR, the present probegs leave to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has made a thorough repai of the House lately occupied by Maj. Moore, at the Blue Licks; having added a superior gallery porch to the house, which has 27 rooms. He has also erected a row of new cottages, convenient to the spring; to which are attached by the private and public B. ATH HOUSES. coavenient to the spring; to which are attached both private and public BATH-HOUSES; and has prepared himself with every thing necessary to render travellers and hoarders comfortable, both as it respects Enting, Drinking and Lodging. He has the hest cook in the country—the hest Liquors the country affords, (in addition to the Blue Lick Water)—his Beds pecifully inform the citizens of
Lexington, and the
stop at his house it will render the situation more pleasaat to those who may choose to vist the Spriags, either for health or amnsement. Those who may wish to fish or huat, can have ample opportunities to do so, and every facility afforded them. Various references could be made, but we advise persons who may feel dis posed to rlo so, to come and see for themselves.

April 20, 1837-16-3m The Observer & Reporter, and Intelligencer Lexington; the Advertiser, Louisville; and the Maysville Monitor, will insert the above three

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

TILE Subscribers are now receiving Goods for Spring and Snamer sales, comprising a great variety of articles, among which are a rge assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Shoes and Boots, Ladies' Bonnets.

Summer Goods for Gentlemea. Queeasware, Chiaa, Hardware and Groce-They respectfully iavite their friends and the ublic in general, to give them a call.

Cloths and Cassimeres,

SAMPL. ROBINSON, & Co. Lex. april 27, 1837—17-3m. DOCTOR HOLLAND'S SHOP

S next door to the Post Office, his RESI-DENCE is at BRENNAN'S HOTEL, and his DETERMINATION is to DO HIS BEST.
Lexington, April 26, 1537.—17-3m

BLUE LICK WATER.

medicinal water, and intends keeping it through may 3. 1837-18-tf.

Spring and Summer Goods

MULLINS & KENNET'T, OULD respectfully inform their friends,

and the public generally that they are now receiving and openining a large and plendid stock of BRITISH, FRENCH, ENGLISH & AMERICAN

DAY GOODS

Their stock consists of almost every article usually kept in dry good stores—they intend to sell on the most, accommodating terms and invite their costomers and purchasers generally to give may 1-t, 1837-18-tf.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING-

IS RECEIVING HIS NEW SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS. IS stock is large, and consists of almost every article usually kept in dry goods stores; he intends to sell on the most accommoduting terms, and invites his customers and purchasers generally, to give him a cull.

Lexington, April 21, 1837-17-tf.

STOLEN ROM the Pasture of the sub last, a BLACK HORSE, fourteen hands high, a sidgling, white on th s, from the use of the collar, and blind in

Any person who will deliver said borse to the subscribers in Lexington, shall receive \$10 for their trouble.

DRAKE & THOMPSON. CAUTION-A second attempt to steal one horses was made on Tuesday night, which induces us to believe, that a gang of horse thieves is now in Lexiogton, against which the public should be on their guard.

DRAKE & THOMPSON. I,er Jan 24. 1837-4-tf



Main street, nearly opposile Montmallin & Corawall's Grocery have, and will continue to keep a first rate ASSORTMENT OF HATS,

as any house in the city. Lexington, March 31, 1837.—14-tf VALUABLE CITY PROPERTY

FOR SALE. of Lexington, containing 38 ACRES, and situated directly west of the Courthouse, on the Curd's road, (Main Cross street) binding near one hundred poles on said road. The improvements are valuable; consisting of a commodious and comfortable Dwellinghouse, Kitchen, Meathouse, &c. all of brick, and new: a good Stable, Cornerib, &c.; within 15 feet of the house is a Well of neverfailing water, with a Pump, if there is better water in the city or its vicioity, I have never seen it. I will sell the house with eight acres attached, and the helpages in two or more less if attached, and the balance in two or more lots i

Apply to the undersigned, adjoining the premis JAMES L. HICKMAN. Lexington, March 22, 1837. 12-tf

NEW FIRM In the Boot & Shoe Business. HE Subscribers having formed a Copartner

ship under the name and style of Vanpelt & Franklin. Will carry on the above busines in all its branches at the old stand of S. B. VANPELT, on upper St.,

next door to the Intelligencer Office. They manufacture every description of fine Lalies' and Gentleman's Shoes, Boots, Booters Gaiter Boots,

Kid Slippers, &c. &c. And Lasting Work of every kind, together with COARSE SHOES AND BOOTS. They also keep constantly on hand a large supply of Eastern made SHOES, BOOTS, &c. &c. of the very best quality, which they warrant to their customers Their assortment at present is as large as any in the city, comprising every variely of style and price -- so that those who favor them with a call may be assured of being suited. They respectfully solicit a share of the

patronage and the custom of their friends. S. B. VANPELT H. B. FRANKLIN. Lex., Feb 11, 1837-7-16

S. B. VANPELT respectfolly requests his former customers who are in arrears, to call and settle no their accounts, as it is necessary for the old hooks to be closed. He hopes that none will slight this invitation.

JAMESMARCH



MANUFACTURER OF AllOGANY, Walnut Caue Back, Spring Seat. Cane Seat, Fancy, Windson, Spring Seat, and Boston Rock. ing, and all other kinds of CHAIRS; Spring Seat and Plain SOFAS; SETTEES and every description of CABINET FURNITURE, Such as Bureaus, Side-Boards, Tables, Bedsteads, &c. &c.

Limestone St., 2d door above the Jail. LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY. His work is made of the very best materials, and made by workinen inferior to nona in the

Western Country. may 21, 1836-7-tf Botanic Medicines:

DR. C. BLACK, respectfully informs his friends and former custom ers, and the public generally, that he has removed to Dr Cornell's old stand Limestone street, acarly opposite the Jail, sign of the Golden Mortar, where he inny be found

at all times, except when absent on professional business. He has received a well selected and general assortment of BOTANIC MEDICINES All of which are warranted genuiae. Diaphoretic, Composition, Spice Bitters, and Nervine, one dollar per pound. He makes and keeps constantly on hand, Anti-Syphilis or Puryfying

grup-good for all cutaneous diseases-diseases of the skin and scorfalous diseases, &c. The is Agent for, and has on hand, Dr. Howaad's improved system of Bolanic Medicine.
Also, Dr. M. L. Lewis' stimulating linement,
an infalible cure for Croup, &c.

April 25 1827—17-tf. April 25 1837-17-tf.

CHAUMIERE.

BRADFORD has just received a fresh ONE OF THE HANDSOMEST Improved places in Kentucky Improved places in Kentucky,

FOR SALE. In Jessamine County, 84 miles from Lexingtons THE Substriber, offers for sale C II A U-MI E R II., his present residence, in Jessa. mine Co. Ky, 8½ unles South of Lexington; con-taining 400 acres of Land improved by the late Col. David Meade; as to soil and water, inferior to none in the State, and attached thereto are

two good improvements. Also--600 Acres, in Ohio co. unimproved. Terms: One third, in hand--The balance in

one and two years. The purchaser cao have in the sale if wanted, all my STOCK AND FARMING UTEN-SILS such as are to be generally tound on a place of the size, and improved like Chaumiere. W.M. ROBARDS.

March 2 1837.-9-tf LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND

MARINE Insurance Company Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in

CAPITAL, 300,000 Dollars!



Funiture, Merchandize, &c. against Loss or Damage by Fire, in Town or Country. Steam, Keel and Flat BOATS, and their CARGOES against the Damages of inland or river Navigation; and PROPERTY of every description, against the

CF"This Company will also INSURE LIVES, for one or more years, or for life! Theowners of Negro Men, Slaves employed in Factories, or on Farms, will find it to their advantage to call.?

The following are the officers chosen by the stockholders: THOMAS SMITH, President. JOHN W. HUNT, JOHN NORTON,

WM. S. WALLER, JACOB ASHTON, Directurs. M. C. JOHNSON, JOEL HIGGINS, A. O. NEWTON, Secry.. Thomas P. Hart, Surveyor. Lex Sept 23, 1836-58-tf

and will sell as low ut wholesale or retail N. YORK SPIRIT OF THE TIMES. TURF REGISTER,

UBLISHED weekly at 157 Broadway, N York, at \$5 per annum. Payable in advance. W. T. PORTER, Editor. J. W. TRUMBULL, Agent for Lexington, Fayete Co. Sept. 15, 1836-55-tf.



JOHN R. SHAW

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the above business in all its various braoches, His shop is ionoediately opposite the residence of Jeremiah Murphy, Sen. just above the jail, where he will be pleased to see his old friends and

Also-WHITESMITHING done at same Lex Jan 1937--4-tf

ULYSSES, The DUKE of TOWN FORK, and ROBIN HOOD,

NATIVES BRID.

P. E. TODIUNTER, in Jessamine county. The season has commenced one will end the lst. ULYSSES will be let to Jennets at TWEN-TY DOLLARS the season, the money to be

within the season

The DUKE and ROBIN, colls of Ulysses, one in his fourth and the other in his third year, of fine promise, will be let to Jennets and maies at TEN DOLLARS the season, the muney to be paid dur-Persons wishing to engage their colts from either Jennets or mares will find it to their interest to call and see us as early as possible. In no instance will the Jacks be allowed to go to more

than two maies per day, and the youngest only one. All possible care will be taken of stock, but without responsibility on us.
P. E. TODHUNTER,
A. McCLURE,
march 29, 1837-13-2m



roon good cows, at high prices, and charge not A. McCLURE. Nettle-Ridge, Jessamine co. mar 29, 1837-13-2m Observer and Reporter.

THE TURF HORSE COLUMBUS, BY OSCAR,
DAM BY IMPORTED DUNGANNON.
(Sire of Eliza Bailey, Mary McFarland, Houston, Romulnous, Remus, Jasper, Nashville Mail and several others, who will make their

first appearance on the Turf this season.) TANDS the present season WM. W. GRAVES'S adjoining the ground of the

Race Course, Lex ington, at the low price of \$30 due within the season, which will require the 1st of July, if no aid then \$35 will be required; \$50 to ia ure every attention and accommodation will br given to mares sent to him-fine lots for mare to feal in will be furnished, and an excellen

every instance. M. March 1837,-14-tIstJuly,

